

Longacre's Ledger

The Journal of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collector's Society

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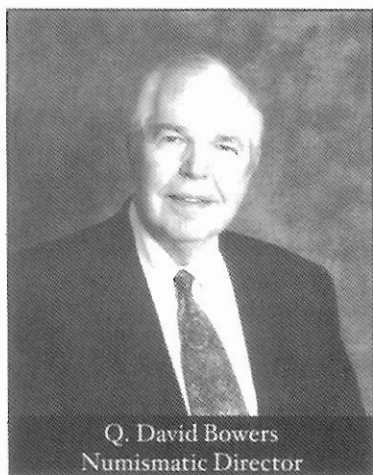


Interdenominational Clashes

(see page 11 for details)

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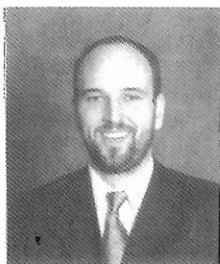
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Our mission is to gather and disseminate information related to James Barton Longacre, with emphasis on his work as Chief Engraver of the Mint from 1844 to 1869, with a primary focus on his Flying Eagle and Indian Cent coinage.

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Interdenominational Clashes
(see page 11 for details)

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President's Letter

by Chris Pilliod



The Fly-In Club held its general meeting on Friday 5th January at 1 p.m. during the FUN Show in the Orlando Convention Center. Approximately 12 members and guests attended and we had a nice roundtable discussion on overdates. While everyone was in agreement that the 1888 Snow-1 is a true overdate some were questioning the Snow-2 variety. I guess this may be a point of future research... someday we will enter general consensus. The Show was again bristling with activity with a general mood that the coin bulls were still running with softness creeping into the generic material. One nice thing about the FUN Show this year was the weather. After some rain fell early in the week, the skies opened up and the mercury rose to as high of a level as I've experienced in my years of going to FUN. Most of the week the temps hovered in the 80's.

The other nice thing about the show is that nice pieces seem to come out of the woodwork. And I always like to add a significant coin to my Indian cent error collection each year. With three growing boys usually any such purchase is pricey enough that I can only afford to buy one, no more than two per year. Sometimes I have a drought just because nothing comes up during the year that captivates my attention, or perhaps because it offers only a duplication to my collection. This year at the FUN Show Heritage had a nice selection of errors and I was fortunate to purchase two for my collection.

The first piece was actually an 1888 Liberty or V-nickel sold as Lot 7601 of the Heritage Signature Sale. Say again, a V-nickel... why would I be interested in a V-nickel? Well, this one definitely has ties to the Indian series as it was struck on a cent blank. So let's call it a first cousin to an Indian Cent error. A number of V-nickels are known to be struck on Indian cents and are seen in a wide range of grades from heavily circulated to mint state

pieces. A surprisingly high percentage of the known pieces are in the latter category of high, ranging from Choice AU to MS63. Since the cent blank is just a bit smaller than a nickel blank, every known piece shows a recognizable date. Other wrong blank strikes, such as Half Dollars struck on cent blanks rarely show a readable date. This is always a huge bonus for the error collector. And for the refined collector, having a crisp full date is always nicer than one showing a partial date.

For those of you looking to augment your Indian cent collection with a great little novelty I would recommend having a gander at one of these. At least one example per year seems to come up at auction in one of these lofty grades, and if you squirrel away enough powder, you might be able to snatch one up. Circulated examples go for about half of the prices listed below.

Before preparing to bid, I did some historical research and found the following on Heritage's website:

2004.* 1906 V-nickel on cent PCGS MS63 BRN. Not choice for the grade, and in my opinion appears to be more of an AU58. In addition, while recognizable, only about half of the date shows. With buyers fee... \$ 4,887.50

2005. An interesting year with three Liberty nickels in high grade struck on Indian cent blanks going on the auction block. Interesting in that all three were dated 1901 with the same piece selling twice.

* 1901 V-nickel on cent PCGS MS63 BRN. Choice for the grade with deep gun-metal blue toning. Essentially a full date showing. With buyers fee... \$ 8,625.00.

* 1901 V-nickel on cent PCGS MS63 BRN. Same coin as above. Perhaps the first buyer needed to



This 1888 Liberty nickel is struck on a cent planchet and grades a lofty MS64 brown.

raise cash. Regardless, it was an expensive mistake, as this time around it sold close to fair market value. With buyers fee... \$ 5,462.50.

* 1901 V-nickel on cent PCGS AU58. An OK coin, not great. A number of marks. In addition, only a partial date shows. With buyers fee... \$ 3,737.50.

2006. Another year with three Liberty nickels in high grade struck on Indian cent blanks going on the auction block. Interesting in that all three this time were graded AU.

* 1896 V-nickel on cent PCGS AU53. Because of

the wear, in my mind this piece offers the least attractiveness. But it does show a full date. With buyers fee... \$ 5,175.00.

* 1907 V-nickel on cent PCGS AU58. In my view this one appears to be a choice brown mint state example which may have been downgraded due to reverse splotchiness. This one not only has a clear full date but shows denticles beneath as well. Apparently at least two bidders felt the same way about this one as I did. With buyers fee... \$ 7,475.00.



Also purchased at the Heritage auction at FUN 2007 was this attractive double struck Indian.



Determination of the chemical composition of this 1891 “nickel” has led to more questions than answers.

* 1910 V-nickel on cent PCGS AU58. Actually this one was struck on a Lincoln cent blank, so it would not have interested me. Furthermore, not a very choice piece, many ticks and marks show.. With buyers fee... \$ 5,462.50.

The 1888 I purchased was graded by NGC as MS64 Brown. Only about 10% of known Liberty nickels on cents are from before 1900, and in this case 1888 represents one of the semi-keys to the Liberty nickel set and of its own is sneaky tough in mint state just as a regular V-nickel—ask around at the next show you attend. In addition, it is my favorite year in the Indian cent series. So I had to have a serious look at this piece. It shows as a choice even chocolate brown with full subdued luster. The date is full and the blank was almost perfectly centered at time of striking, so that all stars show crisp and full. This is a bit unusual for these pieces. So with this information at hand I headed to the auction floor.

The auctioneer plowed through the error lots at a healthy clip. By the time the 1888 came up for bid, I was joined by friends and fellow Fly-In members **Ken Hill, Frank Leone, and Doug Ball**. Doug doesn't know anything about errors but he is a lot quieter than Frank. Bidding opened to the floor at

\$3,750.00 on the piece. I raised my bidder card and then the book jumped it to \$ 4,000.00. The auctioneer looked at me for another level, but I hesitated. I had just bought the nice double-struck 1898 Indian cent shown here as well, and was a bit more hesitant than I should have been. The auctioneer asked if I'd like to “cut” the bid and Frank encouraged me to do so, whispering it was still a good buy... and that is where the hammer fell. So with buyer's premium the lot sold for \$4,743.75. Maybe Frank is right—this one flew under the radar, I thought. This was confirmed later when I spoke to a dealer attending the auction who forgot to execute a bid for a client which would have taken the price realized to \$ 6,000.00, more in line with the historical prices realized.

The very next lot 7602 from the FUN Signature Sale was also neat, an extremely attractive 1891 V-nickel struck on a wrong planchet. It was graded NGC MS63 and they offered only its weight at 2.9 grams. During the course of the late 1800's our Mint was busy striking coinage for many developing nations, many in Central and South America. However, official records show no coins for foreign mints struck by the US in 1891.

This piece actually had a coppery appearance and while I bid on the piece I was unsuccessful. **Fred**

Weinberg was the buyer and felt it actually might really be on an Indian cent blank because of its color. I offered to perform some analysis on it pro bono, since Fred has been good to the hobby over the years.

We tested the piece for chemistry, weight as well as a prediction of what the finish diameter would have been had it been struck in its intended collar. The results are below:

Chemistry. A nondestructive analysis was performed using electron dispersive energy and the following composition was obtained:

Cu.... 87%
Ni.... 13%

I also ran a chemistry on the 1888 V-nickel struck on Indian Cent with the following results:

Cu... 96.8%
Zn... 1.5%
Sn... 1.7%

While the 1888 is well within known chemical tolerances for a United States cent issue it can be readily seen the 1891 is not of US cent composition. Using a large database of analyzed coins and factoring in the known chemical variation it can be stated that the nominal aim chemistry of the 1891 V-nickel is between 84 and 90% copper and 10 to 16% nickel. That is a result mainly of the variation in melting and raw materials available during that era.

There is no known US business strike issues with this nominal composition. . In addition a review of pattern coinage from that time period reveals no pattern issues with a like chemistry.

Diameter. Two diameters 90-degrees apart were taken on the 1891 issue and found to be .766" and .763". Since the coin was struck without benefit of a collar, some amount of diametrical expansion occurred. Based on modeling it was estimated that its intended as-struck diameter was .74" with an error of +/- .015".

Weight. The 1891 V-nickel weighs 2.923 gms while the 1888 struck on the Indian cent blank

weighs 3.09 grams. 2.923 gms is outside the tolerance weight for an Indian cent blank. It is important to note that nickel and copper have essentially identical densities. In addition since the two elements are solid solution this means the 1891 blank was either rolled thinner or punched to a smaller diameter than an Indian cent blank. My guess is that it was cut to a slightly smaller diameter, but I am not certain of this. Right now what it is is a bit of unknown. At the time of writing we are still trying to attribute the piece. I knew going into this lot that it would be a great coin for research and attribution, and so far it has not disappointed.

If you have anything similar to share on a fun coin and would like to contribute to the Ledger, please send any workings to our editor, Frank Leone.

Fly-In Club Editor

Frank Leone

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Glen Oaks, NY 11004

email: flrc@aol.com

If you would like to share any thoughts, my email address is: cpilliod@msn.com ♥

Interesting Civil War Token on an 1858 Flying Eagle from the 2007 FUN Show

by Tim Cartwright

I've been collecting civil war tokens struck over IHC's and FE cents, trying to put an under type date run together from 1857 to 1864. I would love to include the 1856 but doubt I will ever see one.

While walking the bourse at the 2007 FUN show, I came across a CWT struck over an 1858 LL flying eagle cent. It's a 180/341 DO as shown. The rims were pretty rough and there were some gouges in the field but since it was offered at 20% the price of a nice specimen, I decided to buy it for a hole filler.

Later in the show, I had the pleasure of talking with Chris Pilliod about the collection in general and this coin in particular. I had been so excited about the under type that I hadn't really looked at the overstrike. Chris spent a few moments looking at

the coin, and then exclaimed, "Wow, this is pretty interesting!" I'll let him explain.

Chris Pilliod Observations:

Most Civil War Tokens struck on Flying Eagle or Indian cents are well preserved since they were the product of a collector's whim who wanted to add to his cabinet. So not surprisingly most are high-end uncirculated pieces. But the 1858 Flying Eagle example Tim showed me at FUN this year was well worn and a bit dog-eared. Apparently this one escaped the collection and was heavily circulated. Perhaps some collector's child in the 1860's found the piece and bought an ice-cream cone with it... wouldn't be the first time, right?

So this one was a bit more difficult to analyze. Nonetheless, something caught my eye right away



This Civil War token is multi-struck on a 1858 Flying Eagle cent.

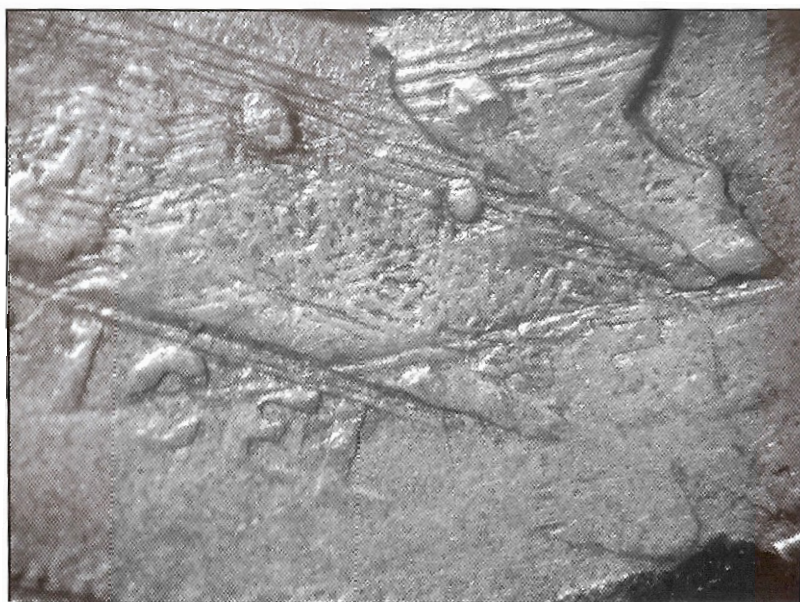


Undertype is clearly visible in the images above and below. AMERICA and the entire four digit date remain.





Both sides of the token bear significant undertype. These images show details from the reverse of the Flying Eagle cent.



but I couldn't put my finger on it. After a few minutes of digesting the obverse features I finally had the answer. The Civil War token overstriking was actually performed twice, creating a double-struck Civil War token on a regular issue Flying Eagle cent. The second Civil War striking occurred at approximately a 30-degree angle to the original striking. The double struck features are much more pronounced on the side with the horse and its rider. The parallel ground lines are readily noticeable at about the 30-degree angle mentioned. In addition it appears that perhaps a portion of an extra left front leg of the horse can also be seen.

So why was this done? It can be only one of two reasons. Perhaps the Civil War Press operator felt not enough features from the token design came up and struck the piece again intentionally. Or perhaps it was just a true error and he just accidentally whacked it twice before ejection. I would tend to believe the first theory, however.

Does it add value? Well, anything that adds intrigue in my mind also adds value. In this case it is a shame that this piece is not better preserved as the double-struck features would certainly show much clearer.

This is the first example of a double-struck Civil War token on a US denomination I have ever seen.

Nonetheiss, what a heck of a neat overstrike! ♥

Where are the 1857 Snow 7 and Snow 9 Counterparts?

by Colin D. Sumrall, PhD

In 2000, I found my childhood Indian Head Cent coin folder and my interest in coins was reignited. I quickly became interested in die varieties and none were more fascinating to me than the triplet of interdenominational clash dies from 1857. Ideas concerning the circumstances under which these bizarre dies were created have centered on two theories – clandestine manufacture of muled coins, i.e. **Rick Snow's** midnight minter hypothesis; or a simple, yet unfortunate error during the die changing process in which the coin press cycled with mismatched dies. Personally, I believe the latter fits the data best. The lack of muled coins of these mixed denominations, the difference in their diameters which makes such a coin aesthetically unpleasing, and similar interdenominational clashes of other dates (1864 Two Cent piece clashed with an Indian Head Cent and the 1870 Shield Nickel clashed with an Indian Head Cent) all suggest error during the die changing process. The latter theory also has the strength of being consistent with known hammer and anvil die pairings (see the 1996 paper in *The Numismatist* by **Chris Pilliod**).



This three cent nickel is a great example of a clashed die as it bears a complete outline of the portrait from the obverse.

Regardless if either of these suggestions is correct, another mystery has surfaced that is the subject of this essay – why was the Snow-8 clash quarter minted, whereas there is no evidence for either the Snow-7 clashed die Double Eagle or the Snow-9 clashed die Seated Half Dollar being minted? Three theories come to mind. 1) The double eagle die and the half dollar die were clashed while being changed for cent dies. Clashing happened at the end of the coining run of these denominations for 1857, therefore, the dies were not reused. Quarters were coined after the Snow-8 clash occurred and the reverse quarter die was used in this later coining run. 2) All three coins were minted, but the Snow-7 and Snow-9 counterparts were made in such low numbers that they have not survived or have been overlooked. 3) The damage to the clashed Snow-7 double eagle die and Snow-9 half dollar die was excessive. When they were brought out of storage for use in another coining run, these dies were discarded as unusable. The damage to the clashed quarter die was light, and this die was reused in a later run of quarters. Here I will try to make the case for the third hypothesis.

Most die clashes are thought to result from the coining press cycling when there is no planchet in the mechanism. The hammer and anvil dies came into direct contact leaving behind traces of their design upon their counterpart. The three cent nickel illustrated at left shows a great example with a complete outline of the portrait on the reverse and the wreath on the obverse. Bear in mind that because dies are the inverse of coins, the highest relief on the die is the field. Consequently, die clashing is primarily field to field contact. Most die clashes do not impart details that are in relief on the coin. Instead, it is the outline of the design elements that are transferred to the fields of the opposing die in mirror image.



On this Snow-8 reverse, clash marks of the Seated Liberty Quarter reverse can be seen. The eagle's neck and wing bisect the NE in the word ONE.

The strength of the clash marks is a function of the total amount of work done by the dies as they clash. One strong blow or several light blows could produce clashes of the same intensity. Since the area of the fields that come into contact is relatively large, the work is spread out over most of the die's surface and the severity of the clash is minimized. Furthermore, coins of the era show a slight field concavity indicating that the dies were very slightly convex. Consequently, we would expect clash marks to be strongest in the middle portions of the die and lighten toward the rim. However, if the dies were not aligned squarely to each other at the time of the clash, we would expect a gradient in the severity of the clash mark across the coin.

Such a scenario is consistent with the light clash marks seen in the Snow-8 clash between the reverse die of a Seated Liberty Quarter and the reverse die of a Flying Eagle Cent. On the Snow-8 reverse, clash marks of the Seated Liberty eagle's neck and wing bisect the NE in the word ONE, and extend outward to the wreath; clash marks of the eagle's head and neck occur along the inside of the wreath above the word ONE; and clash marks from the eagle's leg and wing through the T in the word CENT. The Snow-8 variety also contains clash marks from the eagle's shield extending through the CE in the word CENT. In this case, the relief of the shield on the Seated Liberty reverse die was great enough to allow a design element clash upon

the Flying Eagle reverse. Importantly, the strongest clash mark is between the N and E in ONE near the center of the coin, and there are no clash marks rim-ward of the wreath.

Clash marks on the quarter (Briggs Reverse F) show a complimentary pattern with the inside edge of the wreath evident above the eagle, and the NT of the word CENT under the eagle's neck. As with the cent die, the pattern of clashes is most evident toward the center of the coin and fades toward the rim. There is also no evidence of the cent's denticles among clash marks. The clashes on both dies are strong, but not nearly as strong as the Snow-7 and Snow-9 dies.

The Snow-9 clash between an obverse die of a Seated Liberty Half Dollar and an obverse die of a Flying Eagle Cent is a very different animal. Here, the dies were clearly not squarely aligned when they clashed, resulting in a strong gradient in the severity of the clash mark across the die. The clash mark from Liberty's arm, which slashes through the word AMERICA, is extremely bold and several of the deepest fold lines from Liberty's tunic are revealed as clash marks above the eagle's tail. A lighter clash mark from Liberty's leg extends between the eagle's head and wing from near the point of the eagle's beak. A third clash mark shows the outline of the arm and pole in the field above the eagle's wing. This mark is strong nearest the



The Snow-9 shown at left is struck from a die that clashed with an obverse die of a Seated Liberty Half Dollar. The Seated Half image shown at right is a mock up of what the die would look like post clash and bearing the traces of the Flying Eagle design.

eagle's wing and fades rapidly toward the rim, where it barely intersects the rim above the E in the word STATES. It is interesting to note that the clashes portrayed here also reveal the slightly convex nature of the coin fields; however, the relative tilt of the two dies resulted in an increased severity of the clash which is strongest at 4:00 and weakest at 10:00.

Based on the strength and alignment of the clashes, it is possible to generate a model of what the obverse die of a Seated Liberty Half Dollar would look like after clashing. A reversed image is used here to simulate the die. An extremely bold clash should reveal the imprint of the Flying Eagle Cent's denticles in the field to the right of Liberty's arm, as well as the tops of the letters ERICA from the word AMERICA. Another light clash mark extending from Liberty's shin should show rim denticles and perhaps a letter or two of the word UNITED. Most of the outline of the Eagle's wing would be expected to occur in the field beneath Liberty's arm. Finally, rim denticles and perhaps the second T from the word STATES would be expected to appear very lightly near Liberty's hair. The overall pattern would be a very strong circular clash mark disrupting the edge of the Seated Liberty device.

The Snow-7 clash between an obverse die of a Double Eagle \$20 gold piece and the obverse die of a Flying Eagle Cent is, in many respects similar, to the Snow-9 clash in terms of its strength and gradient of severity across the coin. The clash marks on this die are so strong that they are clearly evident even in the lowest grades! The clash mark from Liberty's profile occurs along the right side of the coin and is extremely bold, showing evidence of two clashes with slightly different alignment. A second, small, and very light clash mark passes through the base of the date. A third clash mark that represents the Liberty's hair and back of the neck extends from the rim to the eagle's beak across to the U in the word UNITED and on to the rim. The latter two clash marks are much less severe than the first. Oddly, when the clash marks are overlain onto an image of a Double Eagle, the clash is not centered but offset a few millimeters lower than center. If you look at the overlays in Rick Snow's Attribution Guide and A Guide Book of Flying Eagle and Indian Head Cents, you can see that the cent is positioned a bit too high.

A model for the obverse die of the Double Eagle counterpart to the Snow-7 clash predicts that extremely strong, doubled clash marks of the Fly-



The Snow-7 clash between an obverse die of a Double Eagle \$20 gold piece and the obverse die of a Flying Eagle Cent is, in many respects similar, to the Snow-9 clash in terms of its strength and gradient of severity across the coin. The clash marks on this die are so strong that they are clearly evident even in the lowest grades! The Twenty Dollar gold image shown at right is a mock up of what the die would look like post clash and bearing the traces of the Flying Eagle design.

ing Eagle Cent rim would occur over the entire profile. The letters ERICA from the word AMERICA would occur in the field adjacent to the lips and chin, and the tail and claw of the eagle would show underneath Liberty's chin. The strength of their counterparts on the Snow-7 die suggests that these

clash marks would have been extremely bold and would have included well-defined denticles of the Flying Eagle Cent rim. Less severe clash marks of the denticles, the U from the word UNITED, and the beak of the eagle would have occurred in the field adjacent to Liberty's hair and neck. Finally, a



The hypothetical Snow-7 double eagle with added clash marks.



The hypothetical Snow-9 half dollar with added clash marks.

faint clash mark of the denticled rim would likely have been present under the highest point of the Liberty bust. Again the overall pattern is an obvious circle of denticles that disrupt the outline of the Liberty device.

As shown here, there are significant differences between the three 1857 interdenominational clash die counterparts. I think that these differences might provide an explanation as to why the Snow-7 double eagle and the Snow-9 half dollar clashes have not been found.

The Snow-8 counterpart die shows light clash marks without a circular outline of denticles. Furthermore, the reverse of a Seated Liberty Quarter is smaller than the other two denominations and more cluttered with design elements. The light clashes occur only in small fields surrounding the Eagle's head. Combined, the absence of a broad, clean field and general weakness of the clash marks result in clash marks that do not readily draw attention to themselves. Upon cursory inspection, this die was not likely to have been rejected as a damaged die, and was consequently reused for coining quarters.

By contrast, more severe clash marks on the Snow-7 and Snow-9 counterpart dies would have been

present as an obvious circular pattern of denticles disrupting the outline of the Liberty device in the large and relatively uncluttered field. The severity of these clashes and their positioning in the wide uncluttered fields of these larger diameter dies would not have only been obvious, but they would have disrupted the artistry of the die to such a degree that the dies would likely have been discarded upon only a cursory inspection. If any coinage was minted with these counterpart dies, they would have shown strong and obvious clash marks, and the dies would likely have been replaced at that point. Perhaps a few coins were minted, but as the coin recreations below show, they would be extremely obvious, and would have likely been recognized long before now. ♥

FUN SHOW 2007 – Another Banner Year for Pattern Collectors

by Tim Larson

I reported last year after the 2006 FUN auctions about 3 unique small cent patterns that were sold at the show. This is a followup regarding 2 additional rare (possibly unique) small cent patterns that were sold at the 2007 FUN show. It was a great show for pattern collectors, the Heritage auction alone containing over 440 patterns!

The first unique small cent pattern was a J210 graded PCGS PR64 (Eliasberg) offered by Stack's. The J210 is basically a J208 but in bronze instead of copper nickel. The J208 comes in 4 varieties and features a Indian head on the obverse (with either a broad or pointed bust) dated 1858 with a laurel wreath reverse (leaves in clusters of five or six). The J210 is a very interesting die pair with obverse 3 (seen also on some J213's, Snow pattern 23) and a newly described reverse featuring a pointed die

line at the tip of the left ribbon extending to the denticles. This die pair was recently discovered and attributed by **Rick Snow** on a CN J208 in late 2006 and the J210 is only the second example of this die pair that he has seen.

The J210 has been offered several times in the past two years and never found a home secondary to high reserves. It was offered again January 2nd and failed to meet reserve one more time, the last bid on the floor being 19K. I bought the coin following the bidding by discovering and offering Stack's the reserve of \$20,000 (\$23K with commission).

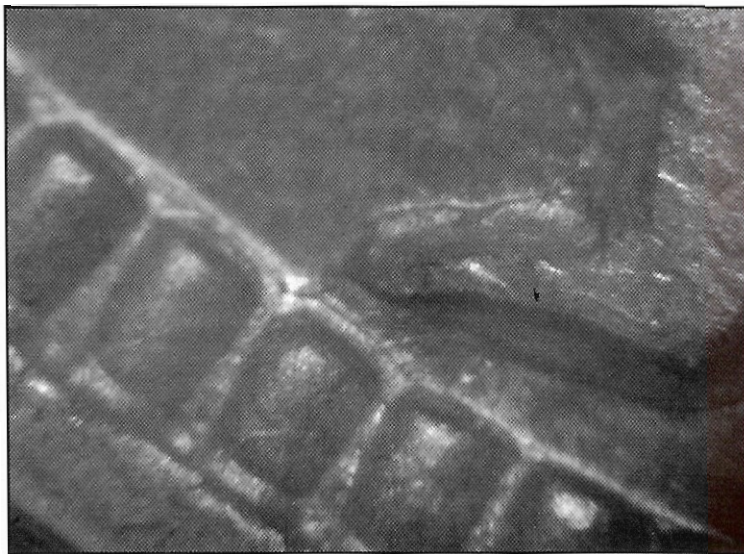
The J210 is from the 1996 Eliasberg sale. It was described there as being either copper (J209) or bronze (J210), P63, R8, 15% red, 72.9 grains, 0.752" diameter, 170 degree rotation. It's interest-



This small cent pattern attributed as J210 and graded PCGS PR64 (ex-Eliasberg) was offered by Stack's and bears a newly discovered die pair and is unique in bronze. This pattern garnered the hefty sum of \$23,000 post auction (price includes commission).



Closeups of Judd 210 illustrate die diagnostics for the marriage. Note the pointed die line at the tip of the ribbon end at left (image at bottom) which is a marker for this new reverse recently discovered by Rick Snow.



ing that it is now holdered in a PCGS P64 holder, green label, without a color designation. The population report from PCGS lists one J209 (P63) and one J210 (P64, this coin). NGC lists a single J209, P65. The exact number of coins extant is uncertain.

Hopefully this coin will get tested to determine the correct attribution. Stack's described the coin as being unique which is certainly true if the above J209/210 attributions are correct.



This Judd J187a, an 1857 flying eagle cent in “nickel” and graded PCGS Proof 64 hammered at \$46,000 including the commission during Heritage’s Platinum Night auction at FUN 2007.

The second pattern of interest created a great deal of excitement at the Heritage Platinum Night auction. The coin offered was a J187a, an 1857 flying eagle cent in “nickel”. The so-called nickel cents of this era are typically 25% nickel and 75% copper, the normal copper nickel coins 12% nickel. The coin is graded by PCGS P64. Most everyone who saw it thought the grade was very conservative. It saw intense bidding on the floor, beginning at 19K (internet bid) and finally hammering at \$40,000 (\$46K with commission).

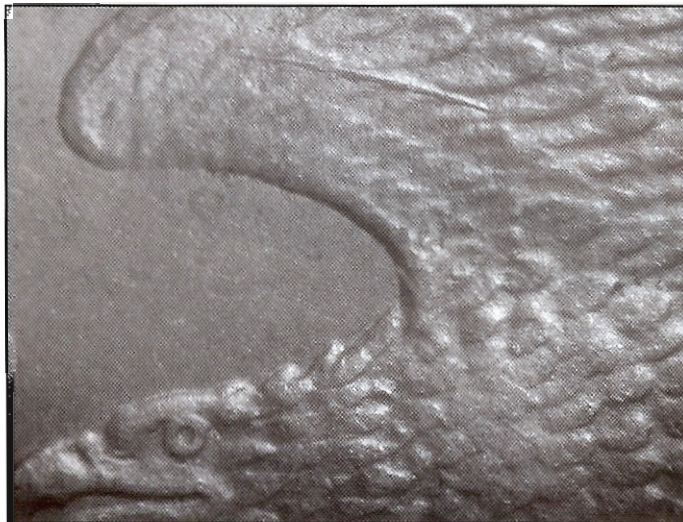
\$1,050. That collection, offered by Stack’s, contained a remarkable number of interesting small cent patterns which included this coin and a J187 (1857 FE cent in copper). The J187a was noted in the 1977 catalog as weighing 73.3 grains and that catalog also stated the following: “The consignor who did considerable research on this series noted that the coin is unique”. The J187a sold again in 1980 and 1987 and has been off the market since, currently housed in a 1st generation PCGS “rattler” holder.

This coin was offered at the 1977 Cincinnati Art Museum sale in June 1977 where it brought

The die pair isn’t a recognized proof for the year or a described variety. There is a prominent die line in



The left edge of the date is between 2 denticles on this Judd 187a.



Further diagnostics of this obverse include a prominent die line in the left wing that points towards the T in UNITED and very slight doubling on portions of AMERICA, primarily the A.

the left wing that points towards the T in UNITED. The left edge of the date is between 2 denticles. There is very slight doubling on portions of AMERICA, primarily the A. On the reverse there is a tiny die scratch extending from the lower left ribbon end.

The webmaster at www.USpatterns.com and the Judd reference (9th edition) suggest that there are 2-3 specimens. The coin however may be unique as there have been no other auction appearances of a J187a and this is the only one listed by PCGS

(none listed by NGC). It is unlikely that there are other unattributed J187a's in third party grading service holders. The coin is much "whiter" than typical CN coins, similar in appearance to the J183, J207a and J217a, although not as bright as proof "nickel" cents of the era.

If any Fly In Club members would like high resolution pictures of either coin, please email me at Larsontlmm@msn.com. ♥

Leone Scores Hat Trick

by Frank Leone

It must have been my bulky muscles that prevented me from playing pro hockey. Or maybe it was my mental deficiencies. Those same deficiencies that cause me to confuse my bulky muscle with what some call “fat.” In any case, I never played pro hockey. However, put me on a coin bourse floor and I’m knocking dealers into the boards with the best of them. January 2007 was a banner month for the “Great One” — I did wear “00” when I played softball, maybe Gretsky need-

ed glasses since when he tried copying me, he mistook my jersey number for “99”. But, I digress.

The FUN show brought me two neat little cherries. Neither one is of any substantial consequence and value. The first was a Snow-8 quarter clash reverse. This one was my kind of coin as it has a nice hatchet chop right thru the center. I loves the junk. The second was the very common (at least in low grades) Snow-9, clash



1857 Snow-8 — a cull of an example but the price was right.



1857 Snow-9 — obverse die clashed with Seated half die.





The game winner was this choice Snow-7. The clash marks from the \$20 gold are clearly seen throughout the obverse. Grades about Fine-18 with nice color and surfaces.

with the seated half. This piece grades good with light corrosion. It wasn't until the Westchester show later in the month that I scored the big one. This being of course Snow-7, the clash with the \$20 obverse. I've now cherished several of each variety over the years but each time I've gotten the \$20 gold was special. This particular

coin knocked me out of a "coin doldrums" of sorts as I had recently missed placing my bids in a Stack's auction and the lots I wanted sold for much less than I would have paid. ♥

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PO Box 162
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melva6906@indianvalley.com

Your membership is subject to approval by the Membership Committee and subject to the rules and regulations set forth in the Society Constitution and By-Laws.

The Fly-In Club Welcomes Our Newest Members

by Vernon Sebby

As an ongoing feature, we'd like to welcome our new members:

Member	State	Sponsor	Member	State	Sponsor
James R.	Vermont	web site	Dan S.	Rhode Island	none
Justin G.	California	none	Tom S.	Washington	C. Pilliod
Brett D.	New York	none	Rick B.	Florida	F. Leone
Scott G.	South Carolina	none	Douglas B.	New Jersey	C. Pilliod

ERROR CORRECTION

Most of the renewal notices that went out in January 2007, had the wrong year's date on the return slip. Please be advised that your single year renewal was for 2007, and your two-year renewal was for 2007 & 2008. I apologize for any confusion this caused.....Vern Sebby

Thank you for joining us. If you haven't already done so, please check out our web site and online talk forum at www.fly-inclub.org. If you have any questions or comments about the club, please contact me, Vern Sebby at PO Box 162, LaFox, Illinois, 60147, or email, melva6906@indianvalley.com ♥

Each year, along with dues renewal payments, many members send a donation to the club to help defray the costs of publishing "Longacre's Ledger". We'd like to take this opportunity to thank you:

Tom F -	Virginia	Vernon K -	North Carolina
Charles H -	California	Ted R -	Oklahoma
David M -	Wisconsin	Dallas H -	Georgia
Robert H -	Alaska	Joseph B -	Texas
David C -	Massachusetts	Neil L -	Kentucky
Moses J -	Pennsylvania	Jack D -	California
James T -	Colorado	William R -	Maryland
Gerry G -	Illinois	Ralph B -	Illinois
Dave S -	Michigan	Chris L -	Texas
Kent M -	Iowa	William Q -	California
Anthony H -	Virginia	Andrew C -	California
Susan T -	Delaware	Joel T -	Connecticut

Member Comments

- Several members took the time to offer comments and/or suggestions, when they returned their membership renewals.
- Maybe (dues paid or unpaid) could be listed on web site.
- Please have more contests.
- When slabbing a coin, who is the most fair? (What are) the best books on Indian Cents?
- Please include an occasional basic article for new collectors.
- Have this magazine come in the right month.
- Print more about Longacre's history, family, etc.
- (Print) possible prices realized at current auctions. (Have a) section on patterns.
- I think the quality of publication has dropped a little. I'm talking about the quality of the print-

ing, not the articles. (It's) difficult to see some of the details on some of the coins that are highlighted. I would be willing to (pay) slightly higher dues for better quality.

- How about Fly-In Club meetings/seminars? (I) suggest net meeting/ web meeting seminars on topics of interest.

If you have any comments about the above, please contact me, Vern Sebby at PO Box 162, LaFox, Illinois, 60147, or email, melva6906@indianvalley.com, or post it on our talk forum.

Fly-In Club Talk Forum

by Dave Noble

I would like to take a little time to discuss the Fly-In Club Talk Forum and web site. We have set up a talk forum at: www.fly-inclub.org/talk, I made an attempt to contact all members by e-mail in hope of getting the word out. My concerns are that not all emails were received by all of the members, so I asked for this opportunity to place the information in the Ledger where all members can be reached.

The Forum has proven to be a great means of communication between members, club officers and Rick himself. We are currently working on such items as a Variety Price Guide, and Complete variety listing by Snow numbers to be placed on our web page. Please take time to visit the talk forum and go through the registering process, it is a great way to keep informed of club activities and interact with fellow members. We post pics to the site and

have some discussions of varieties and values of our coins, it's a great help if you have some questions, or just need a helpful opinion now and then. I am in the process of updating the web page and adding some variety related information, I hope to have this done in a week or two, so please do visit both sites.

The location of the web page is
www.fly-inclub.org

The talk site is located at
www.fly-inclub.org/talk

Thanks, and hope to see you there.

Dave Noble
Web Master ♥

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Classified Ads

WANTED: GEM R&B, 1892 Indian Cent. Raw or certified. Will pay well over ask for the right coin. Please write or email. Vern Sebby, PO Box 162, LaFox, IL 60147 or melva6906@indianvalley.com

WANTED: Counterstamped, Flying Eagle, Indian Cent, Two Cent Pieces. Call or Write. J.H. Kytte, PO Box 535, Colbert, GA 30628. (706) 983-9289

American Numismatic Association (ANA)

818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903
Dues: \$26/yr.

CONECA

9017 Topperwind Ct. Ft. Worth, TX 76134 Dues: \$20/yr.

Lincoln Cent Society (LCS)

P.O. Box 113, Winfield, IL 60590 Dues: \$28/yr.

The National Collectors Association of Die Doubling (NCADD)

P.O. Box 15, Lykens, PA 17048 Dues: \$28/yr.

Early American Coppers (EAC)

1468 Timberlane Dr., St. Joseph, MO 49085 Dues: \$20

John Reich Collectors Society (JRCS)

P.O. Box 135 Harrison, OH 45030 Dues: \$15

Liberty Seated Collectors Club (LSCC)

P.O. Box 776, Crystal Lake, IL 60039 Dues: \$15

Barber Coin Collectors Society (BCCS)

415 Ellen Dr., Brookhaven, MS 39601 Dues: \$15

Back Issues of Longacre's Ledger

_____	Vol. 1 #1	January, 1991 (reprint)
_____	Vol. 1 #2	April, 1991
_____	Vol. 1 #3	July, 1991
_____	Vol. 1 #4	October, 1991
_____	Vol. 2 #1	January, 1992
_____	Vol. 2 #2	April, 1992
_____	Vol. 2 #3	July, 1992
_____	Vol. 2 #4	October, 1992
_____	Vol. 3 #1	Winter, 1993
_____	Vol. 3 #2	Spring, 1993
_____	Vol. 3 #3	Summer, 1993
_____	Vol. 3 #4	Fall, 1993
_____	Vol. 4 #1	Winter, 1994
_____	Vol. 4 #2	Spring, 1994
_____	Vol. 4 #3	Summer, 1994
_____	Vol. 4 #4	Fall, 1994
_____	Vol. 5 #1	Winter, 1995
_____	Vol. 5 #2	Spring, 1995
_____	Vol. 5 #3	Summer, 1995
_____	Vol. 5 #4	Fall, 1995
_____	Vol. 6 #1	Winter, 1996
_____	Vol. 6 #2	Spring, 1996
_____	Vol. 6 #3	Summer, 1996
_____	Vol. 6 #4	Fall, 1996
_____	Vol. 7 #1	January - March, 1997
_____	Vol. 7 #2	April - June, 1997
_____	Vol. 7 #3	July - September, 1997
_____	Vol. 7 #4	October - December, 1997
_____	Vol. 8 #1	January - March, 1998
_____	Vol. 8 #2	April - June, 1998

_____	Vol. 8 #3	July - September, 1998
_____	Vol. 8 #4	October - December, 1998
Large format issues		
_____	Vol. 9.1 #39	February, 1999
_____	Vol. 9.2 #40	May, 1999
_____	Vol. 9.3 #41	August, 1999
_____	Vol. 9.4 #42	December, 1999
_____	Vol. 10.1 #43	March, 2000
_____	Vol. 10.2 #44	June, 2000
_____	Vol. 10.3 #45	September, 2000 (1991-1999 index)
_____	Vol. 10.4 #46	December, 2000
_____	Vol. 11.1 #47	March, 2001
_____	Vol. 11.2 #48	June, 2001
_____	Vol. 11.3 #49	September, 2001
_____	Vol. 11.4 #50	December, 2001
_____	Vol. 12.1 #51	March, 2002
_____	Vol. 12.2 #52	June, 2002
_____	Vol. 12.3 #53	September, 2002
_____	Vol. 12.4 #54	December, 2002

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Mail checks to: Fly-In Club
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LaFox, IL 60147

How to submit coins for attribution

What should be submitted: Any premium value variety which has not been previously listed in the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide. Any overdate, doubled die, repunched date, die anomaly (if it's dramatic enough to ensure collectability) and misplaced digit (provided it is dramatic enough) should be submitted.

How to submit a coin for attribution: There is no limit on submissions. All coins should be sent to Fly-In Club Contributor :

**Rick Snow,
P.O. Box 65645
Tucson, AZ 85728**

All coins should be sent with a listing of the coins, their insurance value, and a return address and phone number.

How much does it cost?: Please include \$4 per coin, plus return postage. All coin will be returned via the U.S. Post Office by registered and insured postage. Their cost is \$8 plus \$1 for every \$1,000 in insured value.

What will I get?: All new listings will be added to future editions of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent book by Rick Snow. New varieties will be listed in a future issue of *Longacre's Ledger*, space permitting.

Advertising rates

Display ad rates are for camera-ready copy.

	One issue	Three issues
Quarter page	\$40.00	\$95.00
Half page	\$70.00	\$150.00
Full page	\$120.00	\$250.00
Inside Front cover	\$125.00	\$275.00
Back cover	\$150.00	\$300.00

Classified: Club members are entitled to one free classified ad per issue, limited to not more than 25 words, excluding name and address. Additional ads or words are 10 cents per word, limited to 50 words, excluding name and address.

Please check submission deadlines in the front of the journal to avoid missing inclusion in an issue.

Please contact the Editor :

**Frank Leone
PO Box 170
Glen Oaks, NY 11004**

Advertising policy

Ads will only be accepted from members in good standing of the Society.

The Society specifically reserves the right to require payment in advance, to suspend advertising privileges, or to decline any advertisement in part or in whole at its sole discretion.

Minors under the age of 18 must have written parental or guardian permission.

Only ads for Flying Eagles Cents, Indian Cents and Two Cent pieces are accepted at this time.

Unless otherwise noted, grading will be in accordance with the official ANA grading standards for United States coins.

Advertisers must extend at least a seven day return privilege.

Excluding the printing of an ad, the Society assumes no responsibility whatsoever, and reserves the right to edit or reject any ad that does not conform to its policy.

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Vice President	Tim Cartwright	tcartwright@floratine.com
Secretary	Sheldon Freed	marsfreed@verizon.net
Treasurer	Vern Sebby	melva6906@indianvalley.com
State Representatives Chairman	W.O. Walker	worian@aol.com
Editor	Frank Leone	FLRC@aol.com
Web Master	Dave Noble	tdnoble@sbcglobal.net

State Representatives

The following individuals have indicated their willingness to help promote the club and it's activities in their state.

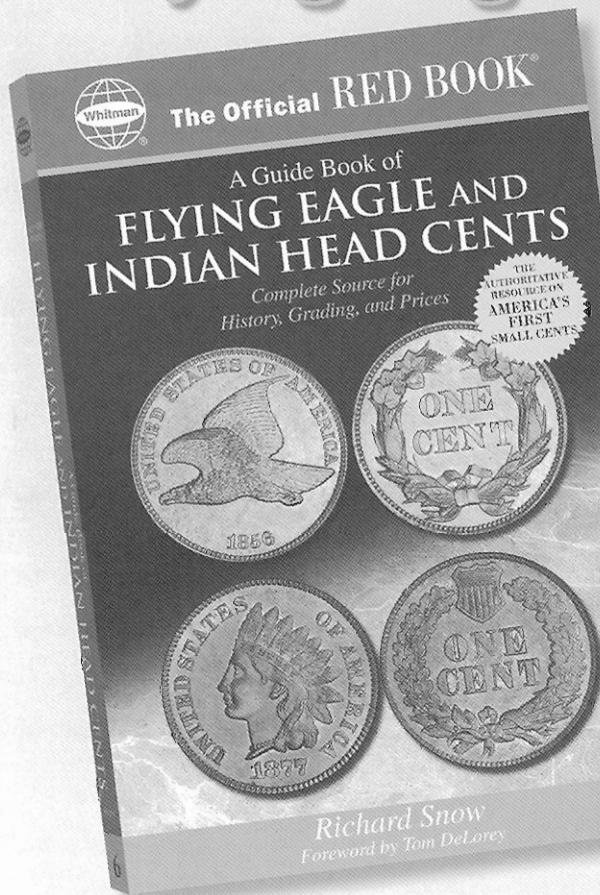
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Please help the editor in updating any errors or changes. If you would like to become a state representative (there can be more than one per state) please contact the editor.

Announcing!

A Guide Book of Flying Eagle and Indian Cents

By Richard Snow



The sixth installment in Whitman Publishing's "Official Red Book" series.

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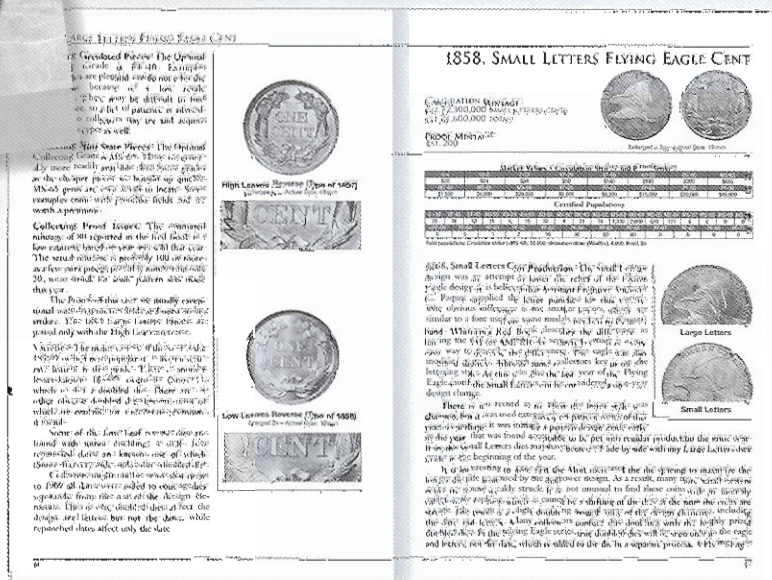
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